

Light in Darkness.

Night dons her darkness robe wherein to fly
From the fair dawn,
Whose coming bids the shadow fade and die;
Lo! they are gone!
While the triumphant mounts the eastern sky
And glowing day dawns on.
So, when the storm is at its fiercest height,
Often a calm,
Like the grey dawn that banishes the night,
Brings sudden balm;
The thunder ceases, the warning cloudstake flight;
Peace bears away the palm.
The heaviest burden wins at last relief,
You then, who weep,
Bethink you; children sobbing out their grief,
Wearied with sleep;
And to the soul, after life's passion brief,
Comes a repose more deep.
Therefore, take comfort, troubled heart of mine,
O weary heart!
The calm that follows strife shall yet be thine,
To soothe the smart;
From thee dawn will come, the sun will shine,
And bitter grief depart.

Argosy.

THE GRECIAN SHEPHERD'S TALE.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Our rude house was put together of clay; but the door posts were columns of fluted marble found near the spot where the house was erected. The roof reached almost down to the ground. It was now dark brown and ugly, but it had originally consisted of blooming olive and fresh laurel branches brought from beyond the mountain. Around our dwelling was a narrow gorge, whose walls of rock rose steeply upwards, and showed naked and black, and round their summits often hung clouds, like white living figures. Never did I hear a singing bird there, never did the men there dance to the sound of the bagpipe; but the spot was sacred from the old time; even its name reminded of this, for it was called Delphi! The dark, solemn mountains were all covered with snow; the highest, which gleamed the longest in the red light of evening, was Parnassus; the brook which rolled from it near our house was once sacred also. Now the ass sullies it with his feet, but the stream rolls on and on, and becomes clear again. How I can remember every spot in the deep, holy solitude! In

In the midst of the hut a fire was kindled, and when the hot ashes lay there red and glowing, the bread was baked in them. When the snow was piled so high around our hut as to almost hide it, my mother appeared most cheerful; then she would hold my head between her hands, and sing the songs she never sung at other times, for the Turks, our masters, would not allow it. She sang: "On the summit of Olympus, in the forest of dwarf firs, lay an old stag. His eyes were heavy with tears; he wept blue and even red tears; and there came a roebuck by, and said, 'What ails thee, that thou weepest those red and blue tears?' And the stag answered, 'The Turk has come to our city; he has wild dogs for the chase, a goodly pack.' 'I will drive them away across the islands,' cried the young roebuck, 'I will drive them away across the islands into the deep sea!' But before evening sunk down the roebuck was slain, and before night the stag was hunted and dead."

And when my mother sang thus, her eyes became moist, and on the long eyelashes hung a tear; but she hid it and baked her black bread in the ashes. Then I would clench my fist and cry, "We will kill the Turks!" but she repeated from the song the words, "I will drive them across the islands into the deep sea." But before evening sunk down the roebuck was slain, and before night the stag was hunted and dead."

How long we were kept prisoners I do not know; but many days and nights went by. When we were set free it was the time of the holy Easter feast. I carried Anastasia on my back, for my mother was ill, and could only move slowly, and it was a long way till we came down to the sea, to the Gulf of Lepanto. We went into a church that gleamed with pictures painted on a golden ground. They were pictures of angels, and very beautiful; but it seemed to me that our little Anastasia was just as beautiful. In the middle of the floor stood a coffin filled with roses. "The Lord Christ is pictured there in the form of a beautiful rose," said my mother; and the priest announced "Christ is risen!" All the people kissed each other; each one had a burning taper in his hand, and I received one myself, and so did little Anastasia. The bagpipes sounded, men danced hand in hand from the church, and outside the women were roasting the Easter lamb. We were invited to partake, and I sat by the fire; a boy older than myself, put his arms around my neck, and kissed me, and said, "Christ is risen!" and thus it was that for the first time I met Aphantanides.

My mother could make fishermen's nets, for which there was a good demand here in the bay, and we lived a long time by the side of the sea, the beautiful sea, that tasted like tears, and in its colors reminded me of the song of the stag that wept—for sometimes its waters were red, and sometimes green or blue.

Aphantanides knew how to manage our boat, and I often sat in it, with my little Anastasia, while it glided on through the water, swift as a bird flying through

the air. Then, when the sun sank down, the mountains were tinted with a deeper and deeper blue; one range seemed to rise behind the other, and behind them all stood Parnassus, with its snow-crown edsummit. The mountain-top gleamed in the evening rays like glowing iron, and it seemed as though the light came from within it; for long after the sun had set, the mountain still shone through the clear blue air. The white water-birds touched the surface of the sea with their wings, and all here was as calm and as quiet as among the black rocks at Delphi. I lay on my back in the boat, Anastasia leaned against me, and the stars above us shone brighter than the lamps in our church. They were the same stars, and they stood exactly in the same positions above me as when I sat in our hut at Delphi; and at last I fancied I was there. Suddenly there was a splash in the water, and the boat rocked violently. I cried out in horror, for Anastasia had fallen into the water; but in a moment Aphantanides had sprung in after her, and was holding her up to me! We dried her clothes as well as we could, remaining on the water till they were dry; for no one was to know what a fright we had had for our little adopted sister, in whose life Aphantanides now had a part. The summer came. The sun burned so hot that the leaves turned yellow on the trees. I thought of our cool mountains, and of the cool water they contained; my mother, too, longed for them; and one evening we wandered home. What peace, what silence! We walked on through the thick thyme, still fragrant though the sun had scorched its leaves. Not a single herdsman did we meet, not a solitary hut did we pass. Everything was quiet and deserted; but a shooting star announced that in heaven there was yet life. I know not if the clear blue air gleamed with light of its own, or if the radiance came from the stars; but we could see the outlines of the mountains quite plainly. My mother lighted a fire, roasted some roots she had brought with her, and I and my little sister slept among the thyme, without fear of the ugly Smidraki, from whose throat fire spouts forth, or of the wolf or jackal; for my mother sat beside us, and I considered her presence protection enough for us.

But they had to make a choice. They went, and my father went with them. Soon afterwards we heard the sound of firing. The noise was renewed, and soldiers rushed into our hut, and took my mother, and my sister Anastasia prisoners. They declared that the robbers had been entertained by us, and that my father had acted as the robbers' guide, and therefore we must go with them. Presently I saw the corpses of the robbers brought in; I saw my father's corpse too. I cried and cried till I fell asleep.

When I awoke we were in prison, but the room was not worse than ours in our own house. They gave me onions to eat, and mushy wine poured from a tarry cask, but we had no better fare at home.

Once we had a visit from our beloved Aphantanides, who said he had greatly longed to see us, and who stayed with us two whole happy days.

A month afterwards he came again,

and told us that he was going in a ship to Corfu and Patras, but must bid us good by first; and he had brought a large fish for our mother. He had a great deal to tell, not only of the fishermen yonder in the Gulf of Lepanto, but also of kings and heroes, who had once possessed Greece, just as the Turks possess it now.

I have seen a bud on a rose-bush gradually unfold in days and weeks, till it became a rose, and hung there in its beauty before I was aware how large and beautiful and red it had become; and the same thing I now saw in Anastasia. She was now a beautiful grown girl, and I had become a stout stripling. The wolf in that covered my mother's and Anastasia's bed, I had taken from the wolves that had fallen beneath my shots.

Years had gone by, when one evening Aphantanides came in, slender as a reed, strong and brown. He kissed us all, and had much to tell of the fortifications of Malta, of the great ocean, and of the marvellous sepulchres of Egypt. It sounded strange as a legend of the priests, and I looked up to him with a kind of veneration.

How much you know!" I exclaimed; "what wonders you can tell of!"

"But you have told me the finest thing after all," he replied. "You told me of a thing that has never been out of my thoughts—the good old custom of the bond of friendship, a custom I should like to follow. Brother, let you and I go to church, as your father and Anastasia's went before us; your sister Anastasia

is the most beautiful and the most innocent of girls; she shall consecrate us! No people have such grand old customs as we Greeks."

Anastasia blushed like a young rose, and my mother kissed Aphantanides.

A couple of miles from our house there, where loose earth lies on the hill, and a few scattered trees gave a shelter, stood the little church; a silver lamp hung in front of the alter.

I put on my best clothes; the white fustanella fell in rich folds around my hips, the red jacket fitted tight and close, the tassel on my fez cap was silver, and in my girdle gleamed a knife and my pistols. Aphantanides was clad in the blue garb worn by the Greek sailors; on his breast hung a silver plate with the figure of the Virgin Mary; his scarf was as costly as those worn by rich lords. Every one could see we were about to go through a solemn ceremony. We stepped into the simple little church, where the evening sunlight streamed through the door, gleamed on the burning lamp and the pictures on golden ground. We knelt down on the altar steps, and Anastasia came before us. A long white garment hung loose over her graceful form; on her white neck and bosom hung a chain, covered with old and new coins, forming a kind of collar. Her black hair was fastened in a knot, and confined by a head-dress made of silver and gold coins that has been found in an old temple. No Greek girl had more beautiful ornaments than she. Her countenance glowed, and her eyes were like two stars.

THE PRISONER AND HIS RELATIVES.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer reconvened at nine o'clock this morning.

The court room was crowded as usual.

The prisoner, upon coming into court,

cordially greeted his father, who seemed almost broken hearted, and kissed him.

The prisoner's brother Henry was the

only other member of his family present.

His mother is dangerously sick at Or-

well, and his sister, Eliza Ann, was tak-

en violently sick on her way to Oswego

this morning and was obliged to be car-

ried home. Orlando seemed more ner-

vous than on any former occasion; but this

appeared to arise more from anxiety for

his father than from any fears as to his

own fate.

THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL DENIED.

Judge Merwin first disposed of the

motion of the defence for a new trial up-

on the judge's minutes, which was argued

on Monday. He held that the same rule

applied to the motion before the Court,

as upon the same motion in civil cases;

that this is the direction of the statutes.

It seemed to the Court that the main

question bearing upon this is whether

the three witnesses, referred to by the

defence, had been contradicted, or sought

to be impeached [upon] merely collateral

matters. As to the objection raised in

connection with juror Betts, having care-

fully reviewed the subject and the evi-

dence, the Court was confirmed in the

opinion indicated Monday evening. The

Court holds the same opinion now as

then, upon the question raised as to the

preambles. The specific objection to

these should have been raised by the de-

fence at the time. In the absence of

such objection, the point now raised

must fail.

UPON THE OTHER QUESTION, THE RULE AS

TO CROSS-EXAMINATION IS THAT IT IS TO SOME

EXTENT IN THE DISCRETION OF THE COURT, BUT

THAT IT CANNOT BE CONTRADICTED BY COLLA-

TORAL EVIDENCE.

Judge Merwin then discussed this

question, citing English and Ameri-

can authorities, and concluded that

under the decisions referred to he was

satisfied that the evidence admitted in

this case was competent and lawful, and

therefore the motion for a new trial was

denied. The defence excepted.

SENTENCE MOVED.

District Attorney Lamoree moved

that sentence be passed upon the pris-

oner, Nathan O. Greenfield.

A STAY OF SENTENCE.

Judge Huntington asked that in view

of so many intricate and important legal

questions were involved, sentence might

be stayed until the defence could settle a

bill of exceptions and be permitted to

have the same passed upon by the Gen-

eral Term of the Supreme Court.

The Court replied that it had taken

into consideration first, the propriety of

a suspension of sentence; secondly, the

subject of a stay of proceedings. Upon

the first the Court was clear that sentence

should be pronounced now, but that a

stay of execution may be had for the pur-

pose suggested by the counsel at the

Pulaski Circuit for settling a bill of ex-

ceptions.

Judge Huntington said there are cer-

cain questions we desire to bring before

the Court, on which we ask your Honor

to suggest whether they be heard before

or after the sentence. The Court desired

to know what the questions were, and

Judge Huntington said that among others

was the fact that the prisoner is without

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means to carry on an appeal.

The Court granted the time between

now and the Circuit Court at Pulaski,

Anastasia trembled and burst into

tears. Then I saw no one but her, thought of none but her, threw my arms around her and said, "I love thee!" She pressed her lips to mine, and flung her arms around my neck; but the lamp had fallen to the ground, and all was dark around us—dark as the heart of poor Aphantanides.

April 23d, for preparing a bill of exceptions, one-half of the time to each side of the case, and will then determine all the

questions, at which time also an order

may be granted staying proceedings un-

der

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MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, MAR. 29, 1877.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Religious Notices.

Rev. A. W. Mann will (D. V.) hold church services as follows: In the chapel of St. John's Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sunday afternoon, April 8th. In the evening Bishop Jaggar will hold Confirmation services in the same church.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., Sunday afternoon, April 15th, at some place which will be designated in due time.

Louisiana Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

We are in receipt of a copy of the annual report of the Louisiana Institution for Deaf-mutes for the year ending December 31, 1876. The report was printed at the institution, and its type set by the boys learning the type-setter's trade. The pamphlet shows good workmanship, and reflects much credit upon those who are learning the trade and preparing themselves for useful citizens as well as educated deaf-mutes. Much expense is also saved by having the report printed at the institution instead of paying for its being done elsewhere. This Institution is located at Baton Rouge, the capital of the State. Seven gentlemen, one of whom is ex-Governor W. P. Kellogg, comprise the board of trustees. The institution officers are Superintendent J. A. Whorter, A. M., with Mr. Joseph H. Barnes and Mrs. Annie E. Barnes teachers. The trades taught are printing and book-binding. The trustees ask the General Assembly for an appropriation of \$20,000 this year, to meet present indebtedness for the school, repairs, and proper preservation of the buildings and premises. Last year the amount appropriated was \$15,000. Of this sum \$11,250 was paid in warrants at a discount of about thirty-five per cent, and only \$6,810 was realized, thus leaving the institution in debt on the first of January in the sum of \$5,233.75. To partially meet this indebtedness there remains the last quarter's warrants of \$3,750 which at the above rate of discount will fall considerably short of meeting the demands. The trustees call the attention of the General Assembly to the necessity of a standing annual appropriation of about \$12,000 or \$15,000 for the institution, and as in other States the amount to be paid in legal currency, instead of State warrants which must be negotiated for at a large discount. By the favor of divine Providence the past year has been one of health in the institution, and one of satisfactory results as far as the means provided would permit. From the Superintendent's report we learn that the sending home of some of the indigent pupils during the suspension of the school in 1875, and again at the vacation last year, reduced the number of pupils to forty. If these were at school whose means would not permit them to return, the present number would be at least sixty. The number now in attendance is less than at any time during the six years previous. Twenty-one pupils present in 1875 are now absent. Eight of the twenty-one have been permanently discharged, two of whom went to the National Deaf-mute College at Washington D. C., three are married and well settled and three are supporting themselves or are provided for by their friends. Seven new pupils have been admitted and a number of communications received from parents desiring to send their children to school, but not possessing the means. Orleans parish which contains about one-fourth of the deaf-mutes in the State, sends nineteen of the forty, lacking only one half of the whole number of pupils present. This is explained by the fact that it costs but a few dollars to take a pupil from Orleans parish to the institution, and frequently it costs nothing in cases of indigent children, owing to the liberality of the officers of the boats, while from some of the parishes the expense is not less than one hundred dollars. Only twelve of the fifty-five parishes in the State send pupils. Six out of the twelve parishes send thirty-four of the forty who are now in attendance at the institution. Forty-three parishes send no pupils.

The health of the pupils has been good as well as that of the officers. There was no death, no epidemic, and no case of severe sickness. No institution reports in the country can show such exemption from death, epidemics, or serious accidents, as has been enjoyed at the Louisiana Institution during the past eighteen years of its active operations.

On the 20th of January, 1876, the House of Representatives adopted a res-

olution directing the chairman of the committee on Charitable and Public Institutions to appoint a sub-committee of three whose duty it should be to proceed to Baton Rouge for the purpose of investigating everything relating to the deaf and dumb institution there situated. The sub-committee visited the institution on the 31st of January, and made an examination of the premises and the administration of the institution. They were accompanied through the building by two members of the board of trustees, the superintendent of the institution, and a number of prominent citizens of Baton Rouge. They found the building in very good order and well preserved, although some inconsiderable repairs are needed. The rooms and halls were scrupulously neat and clean. The sanitary condition of the establishment was quite satisfactory, and all the inmates appeared to be in good health and as comfortable as possible. The committee entered the class-rooms, witnessed the method of instruction, and were well pleased with the exercises. They recommended sewing machines for the use of the female pupils, and the necessary tools and fixtures for farming, gardening and other occupations, so that the boys may be prepared for the battle of life when they are discharged from the institution. The pupils made good progress in their studies last year; the superintendent and teachers are doing all they can for them, and it is hoped that a brighter prospect will mark the future history of the Louisiana Institution.

A Beautiful Motto Presented to the Ed-itor.

We received last week a very fine present of the motto, "God bless our Home," gotten up by the donor, Mr. Parcells, a deaf-mute and one of our old schoolmates, and at his request forwarded to us through the politeness of Prof. Job Turner, of Worcester, Mass.

Our friend, Mr. Parcells, will please accept our grateful thanks for his kindness in thus remembering the editor. The exquisitely wrought motto, a sample of which was sent us, is in size 25x3 inches. The letters are of the tatty, old English style on push with a background of maroon-colored velvet. Mr. Parcells makes the above and other mottoes of different styles and prices. He will mail the motto, "God bless our Home," to any address on the receipt of \$1.00. For particulars in regard to other styles of mottoes or orders to be filled, address Philip M. Parcells, No. 8 Portland St., Worcester, Mass.

Dog License in Biddeford, Maine.

It appears that there is a certain law in relation to dogs in Biddeford, whether municipal or statutory we have not been informed. J. W. Page of that city having heard of the numerous house robberies which of late have increased to an alarming extent throughout the country, and preferring to dispense his surplus personal property in accordance with his own inclinations rather than suffer the horde of thieving banditti to appropriate it at pleasure for their own especial benefit, concluded to set a canine watchman not on the towers of Zion, but inside of the walls of his own habitation, for the double purpose of protecting his master's movable property and excusing the members of the family (his master's) from the unpleasant annoyance of being awakened at the meridian hour of a dark night to be gagged, mouth-stuffed and blind-folded under the winning persuasions of a seven-shooter with the accompanying unpleasantness of fainting women and shrieking children, while the robber's accomplices should proceed to pack the victim's goods and remove them to other quarters, forgetting to give the owners a receipt for them. As such visions of bulldozing danced fantastically before Mr. Page's mental vision and bloody dreams disturbed his physical equilibrium, he became more dissatisfied with the "administration"—not of President Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler in particular nor that of the State of Maine in general—and concluded to "go behind the returning boards," which he was not slow to do and returned with his chosen candidate legally elected, in the person of a large house dog of the St. Bernard species. A city dog license was all the confirmation required. St. Bernard was duly installed in his official capacity, and now our friend Page and family retire at night and enjoy the most serene and undisturbed slumbers till his wife informs him by means of manual signs that it is time for him to get up and build a fire.

Marriage of Deaf-Mutes at Bristol, England.

Some time ago, Mr. Rowland, of the Glamorgan Deaf and Dumb Mission, communicating the neglected state of the adult deaf and dumb of Bristol, succeeded, in conjunction with the Rev. W. J. Mayers, of the City Road Baptist Chapel (and who is well known in Cardiff), in organizing a branch mission in Bristol. Mr. Mayers kindly undertook all the arrangements, and it is greatly owing to his oversight of the branch that success has crowned Mr. Rowland's efforts. Many of the adult deaf and dumb have become members of Christian churches, and two of these were on Saturday last united in marriage. The ceremony was performed at the City Road Chapel, Mr. Rowland assisting the Rev. W. J. Mayers in making the service plain to the many deaf-mutes assembled. The bridegroom is, for a deaf-mute, well educated, and able by his occupation to support a wife in comfort. Our correspondent adds: From the experience gained up to the present time of such marriages, it is the duty of those having influence with the deaf and dumb to encourage intermarriage, as it is seldom, if ever, that the children of deaf-mute parents inherit their parents' defects.—South Wales Daily News, Cardiff, Dec. 18, 1876.

A Table, For those who use the Book of Common Prayer.

Sunday, April 1st.
The Psalter for the 1st day of the month.

Morning Prayer.
1st Lesson—Exodus XII, to verse 37th.
2d Lesson—Romans VI.

Evening Prayer.
1st Lesson—Exodus XII, verse 37th.
2d Lesson—Acts II, verse 22.
Collect, Epistle and Gospel for Easter Sunday.

Sunday, April 8th.
The Psalter for the 8th day of the month.

Morning Prayer.
1st Lesson—Issiah XLIII.
2d Lesson—Acts I.

Evening Prayer.
1st Lesson—Isaiah XLVII.
2d Lesson—Corinthians XV.
Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the first Sunday after Easter.

The Itemizer.

The idea is to gather in this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: *The Reformer*.

Circular of the Glamorgan, Wales, Mis-sion to the Deaf and Dumb.

President—Lord Aberdare.
Vice-President—John Cory, Esq., J. P.
Patrons—Lord Tredegar, R. T. Crawshay, Esq., D. Davis, Esq., Maesyfynnon, R. Cory, Junior, Esq.

In view of the increased expenditure in connection with the above Mission, occasioned by the opening of the Aberdare Branch and the augmentation of the Missionary's salary, the Committee are desirous to submit herein its claims upon the sympathy and aid of the benevolently disposed inhabitants of the county. So much has been said and written of the benefits of Missions to the Deaf and Dumb, that it is scarcely necessary to dilate upon them now; suffice it to say, that without special services on their behalf, communicated to them in the only language they understand—that of signs—the deaf and dumb would be left entirely without religious instruction on the Sabbath.

But the Glamorgan Mission does not stop here. The efforts of the Missionary are not confined exclusively to their spiritual welfare; their temporal good is sought after; and when any of the deaf-mute members of the Mission are sick, or in distress of any kind, the Missionary does all in his power to alleviate their trials, and no amount of toil is considered by him too great if any good is to be attained for his deaf-mute brethren.

The Committee can with confidence point to the results achieved by the Mission since its establishment in 1869, as a further inducement, if any is needed, to touch the chord of sympathy on its behalf. The services are well attended, many walking several miles to be present; suitable employment is found for the adult members, and a kindly supervision exercised over them in many ways.

To those who have not hitherto subscribed to, or otherwise aided the Mission, the Committee earnestly commend its claims upon their consideration; whilst amongst its old friends and benefactors, they who have the means are respectfully urged to augment their gifts, and thus aid the Mission in meeting the increased claims upon its funds.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mrs. Sleman, 21, Edward Terrace, Mr. Wm. Jones, bookseller, &c., Duke street, Mr. E. Rowlands, the Missionary, 22 Bedford street, Mr. R. T. Cason, Cardiff, Rev. J. M. Bowen, High street, Penydarren, Merthyr, and Mr. R. Pardoe, Ironmonger, Aberdare.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
ROBERT T. CASON,
Hon. Sec.

Temperance Lecture.

Last evening a lecture was given to the deaf-mutes by Charles E. Knight on Temperance, some examples of which afforded them great interest. He had a glass of pure water on the table before him while he delivered his lecture to defend it against all kinds of ardent spirits. He spoke as follows: Friends, much have I thought of temperance and much have I hated to see dealers of whiskey and rum daily dealing our poor and ragged citizens with those nasty and filthy drikas. Foolish is the man who says he cannot break the string that holds the jug of rum to his neck. What good do such drunks do a man? Do they bring a man or woman in a good state of mind? Don't you see, if a man is under the influence of strong drink, he generally lays down in the gutter and rolls over like hog that is dead? Does he go home happy in such a state of mind? No; he goes home full of misery and begins doing some great mischief without his true knowledge. That should learn others to keep from intemperance. Once in a certain town, there lived a man who was in the habit of drinking. One night as he was on his way home, he happened to meet with a tree limb which hung over the road. He took it for a person and commenced beating it with his full force. Next morning he found his fist like a crushed potato. He afterwards signed the pledge and became a good man. He told several other temperance stories, all of which were interesting. He said: "Whosoever dies in strong drink shall enter a drunkard's grave and everlasting fire." At the close of his lecture he asked the mute members if they would be willing to sign the pledge against liquors, which almost all of them did. A number of the members made interesting speeches on the same subject.

PROF. JOSEPH TURNER recently received information from a clerk in the office of the Adams Express Company at Worcester, Mass., that AARON FULLER, a graduate of the American Asylum, is still living on a small farm at Deerfield, Mass., and has a deaf-mute wife, but no children. His brother AUGUSTUS, a graduate of the same institution, died there about three years ago. He was an old bachelor at the time of his death, and was an artist of considerable skill.

PROF. P. A. ESKY, Principal of the Chicago Day-school for Deaf-mutes, recently met with quite serious accident by a fall on the icy walk, as we learn. His right side and ribs are injured, and his doctor thought it would be a month before he could fully recover. We understand he was obliged to suspend his labors as teacher for a few days, but that he is so much improved as to be again in the school-room. His many friends deeply regret his misfortune, but will rejoice to hear that the accident was not more serious.

PROF. WING, of Minnesota, of whom we have a high opinion as an instructor, objects to his pupils learning their lessons so much by heart, and thus improving "in a circle," as he styles it. A pupil with a memory that can "retain mental picture of the page," most teachers would regard as a promising member of the class, and it does not follow, in our humble opinion, that such "can make little or no progress in his studies." That faculty of mind which enables him to do this, also enables him to seize and retain many other things of pure school-room instruction, which, somehow or other do not stick with those who come into school of a morning with no particular lesson to speak of. Besides, with a cast from memory, is usually found powers of observation and of association, that certain systems of instruction develop and blend

iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon Him; and with His stripes we are healed.

6th. All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way, and the Lord hath laid upon Him the iniquity of us all.

"Jesus, whom angel hosts adore," in the "Book of Praise," was sung in the

sign language.

After prayer he delivered a discourse

on the ninth verse of the eighth chapter of 2d Corinthians; "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich." The subject of his text was self-denial, some examples of which he gave expressly to illustrate it.

The grace means the benevolence, kindness, mercy, chasteness, goodness, etc. His coming in this manner proved the highest benevolence. Christ was rich in all the glories of God in heaven, and might have remained so forever without coming into the world for our sake; but He was willing to become poor, by leaving the glory He had with His Father before the creation, being born of a virgin in a stable, and cradled in a manger, living in poverty, and dying in agony on the cross, that we might be rich in the perfect and eternal holiness and bliss of heaven. Great was His self-denial.

As Christ was willing to leave His exalted station in the bosom of His Father, and to become poor that we might become rich in the blessings of the Gospel, so the true Christian should be willing to part with earthly possessions in order to benefit others.

After service the deaf-mutes called the Bible class, as usual, and read the first chapter of Mark to the satisfaction of the leader, and in the evening an enjoyable prayer meeting was held in the hall.

Prof. Job Turner will remain in this city until Saturday afternoon, when he will go to Lowell to officiate on Sunday; after which he will proceed to Concord, N. H., and thence to Providence, R. I., on his mission.

Charles E. Knight of this city will lecture in the hall on temperance on Thursday evening. A quarterly meeting will be held in the hall on Wednesday night.

—Worcester Press, March 19, 1877.

John D. Lee Shot in Utah.

HE MAKES A CONFESSION.

JOHN D. LEE, Mar. 27, 1877.

The most absurd swindle that has been

perpetrated lately, is that of Whiting, cashier of the Brooklyn Bank. So many

offences have been committed, that for an

officer to rob a bank, keep a portion of the

steal, and by settling up with the

directors and officers for the rest, has

gotten to be looked upon by certain peo-

ple, as a really legitimate way of making

money. Whiting, however, lacked back-

bone to carry out his scheme, and the

result is that the Brooklyn officers have

secured nearly all the property as well as

the thief. His wife, with that pro-

found faith in the man from whom she

takes her opinions, thought it possible

that if he could go free he might be-

come a missionary. It used to be a sort

of standing sarcasm upon the minis-

try, that he could go to the

ministry without any training or expe-

rience, and be a successful missionar-

y. So mote it be," he concludes.

Oppression.

BY WAT TYLER.

To work as long as life shall last;
To work in pain for idleness;
To face the chill and driving blast,
And be repaid with thanklessness;
To leave his life's blood on the soil,
Whose fruits he must—cannot taste,
To faint and die in toil,
In life-long drudgery to waste,
Is not all the oppressed must bear.
Behold the awful wreck of mind,
Of gifted soul the wear and tear,
The living spirit stricken blind,
Withered feelings, crushed heart, blasted hope,
The angel man rendered a brute,
To whom alas! in vain you ope,
The book of life or guilt impute.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The French and German Systems.

EDITOR DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL:—In your worthy paper of Jan. 18th last, I read with much interest a long article under the title of "A Visit to the Cincinnati School for Deaf-mutes." The writer endeavors to draw a parallel between the German system, which means the education of mutes in articulation and lip-reading, and the French system, which means their education by signs—their mother language. Further he puts to the public the main question—which of these methods is deemed the most useful and practical for the education of deaf-mute children. Of course it is to be answered that facts from the past only shall be sought and then reviewed with such exactness as to show the advantages and defects of both methods in every respect. Even this question has caused an animated discussion between the parties. It was begun early between the Abbé de l'Epée and Samuel Heinicke. It is without doubt a fact, that both great men had but one idea, full of humanity and love, that "to restore deaf-mutes to society," but they varied in opinion as to the course which should be taken for the education of their pupils. The French say to the Germans, "You are on the wrong side as to the treatment your pupils should receive. You don't allow them to use their natural signs. You are cruel enough to press upon them to learn to speak in tones that can never sound in their ears. Still more cruel is it that you force them to exercise reading from your lips, no matter how well their eye sight is qualified. You have practically made them not men but animals."

Again, the Germans answer their opponents—"You are mistaken in all that you say about our method. It is our prominent task to restore deaf-mutes to society. They are able to learn speaking and lip-reading, because they have soul and spirit like others. The deaf shall speak, for they are men and children of God like others. The use of signs in society is improper, and therefore shall not be suffered at all. Exercise makes the master, and thus the deaf will be enabled to converse easily with their speaking fellows. We don't think that you feel so zealous for the welfare of the deaf as we, because you are afraid of the great difficulties of teaching the deaf speaking and lip-reading. At least you have not made them fully good members of society; but, on the contrary, they remain the same burden to society as they were before their education began.—Thus the contest seems to protract with out end, and both parties are likely to hold to their peculiar methods. Now to the facts. It will be seen that the French system is preferred to the German in nearly every institution of the new world. What is the cause of this? Because it is the old, dear bequest of the highly honored Rev. Dr. T. H. Gallaudet, and besides it has shown brilliant results in the majority of cases. It is absolutely absurd to entertain the idea of driving out the old beloved system from the institutions, and to plant in their place of articulation and lip-reading. In the United States, the land of the free, there will be seen the remarkable fact that the speaking people are generally sympathetic toward their mute fellows, and learn gladly the dactylography, so as to be able to converse freely with their mute friends. Therefore it is not surprising that the German system will be very little wanted in this country. But see the facts in the old world, and especially in Germany. There reigns a strong antipathy against the language of signs, and every mute who follows the law of nature to use his in-born signs, will be there justified as an unfit member of society. The next consequence is that the poor deaf are compelled to submit their interests to those of the hearing public. I am decidedly in favor of the idea that the hearing children in the common schools shall be taught to speak in signs, and particularly in dactylography. But few will go by before they will be masters of this language. I think if they succeed, it will be not only to the advantage of the mutes, but the more to their own benefit. The sign language is a science or art, and should be common property of mankind. Why shall there be no advance of science and culture on earth? Times change, and men change with the times. If the sign language gets afloat among the hearing mankind, it will relieve the poor deaf from the principal necessity of being educated in articulation and lip-reading.

Professor McGregor says in his article as follows: "The advocates of articulation claim to restore the mute to society. Theoretically they do so, but practically they succeed hardly in one case in a hundred." Well, he may be right if he means to apply this assertion to his country only. But he would be mistaken if he meant to apply the same to the German institutions. They succeed in 80 per cent. of the cases of articulation and on the contrary in not more than ten per cent. in reading of strange lips. I am of the opinion that articulation is sufficient to restore the mute to society, but not lip-reading at all. Yet it must be

the main question that a full knowledge of the native language shall be imparted to the mute. In the face of facts, I must confess that this sublime aim can be reached more successfully by the French system than by the German. Nevertheless, I may be permitted to point clearly to the brilliant accomplishments of the German deaf of the old world. Several of them publish deaf-mute papers, full of fairly written editorials, of these the *Taubstummenfreund* or *Deaf-Mute's Friend*, has the largest circulation of any deaf-mute paper in the German Empire, and boasts of its 3000 readers, and besides of a select staff of able correspondents. Others write some nice poems and various books and treatises of real value, of which the highly esteemed Professor Otto F. Kruse, a graduate of the Schleswig Institution, gave a sufficient proof. A great many of them engage in all arts of industry and trade, and again many of them succeed so well as to get at the head of their undertakings. Of these Mr. Jacques Louw, a prominent manufacturer of fancy leather and metal wares; Mr. J. Pachrach, a well-known manufacturer of press machines of his own invention, in Vienna; Mr. W. Nanglo, a skillful Berlin manufacturer of telegraph and electric apparatus, and others have made an European reputation, as they have received considerable many diplomas and medals of honor at various exhibitions. They speak perfectly and are able to read the lips of strangers, and if they accomplish their engagements with success they must have a full knowledge of the native language. Still it will be remarked that a large portion of them are born deaf. The German deaf, after they leave school, are separated into two classes as to the use of signs. One class feels a peculiar pride about their ability to speak and read the motions of lips, and make a strict use of the same in their social conversation, notwithstanding that they cannot hear. A touching illustration is worthy of mention. In the Bern Institution, in Switzerland, a teacher wanted to order a lunch, he wrote on a card a few words and gave it to a little girl. The child read the card and threw it away, crying, "I don't want the written card, I can speak." These articulating deaf are found chiefly in northern Switzerland, and in the Kingdom of Saxony. The others who use the signs liberally in their social conversation, but go around with hearing persons, are the most numerous in the German empire and in Austria and Hungary. But many of them feel but little confidence in their ability to understand the stranger or to be understood by him and make a free use of writing on this account. These bashful deaf come mostly from the institutions where the Heinicke method is not rightly understood nor fully practised. These are the facts about the German system. Both the French and German systems, if isolated, have their benefits and deficiencies, but if both would be united in a proper art, there would be found the right foundation of a successful education of the mutes and thereby will follow their certain restoration to society.

This idea was strongly advocated by Mr. Otto F. Kruse, an old-pensioned teacher of the Schleswig Institution. He has published to this end a valuable discourse in which he rebuked vigorously the idea that the deaf can be educated with success through the lip language, and without any assistance of signs. He also made an inspiring appeal to both parties to lay aside their national prejudices for the sake of the well-being of the deaf, and urged them to approach together in a liberal understanding of both systems. His efforts were actually crowned with success. The method derived, as it is, from both the French and German systems, seems about to find a slow but sure entrance into many German Institutions, and the same is seen in a few French Institutions.

F. ROTTER.
Boulder, Col., March, 1877.

Rev. Dr. Clerc's Church Services at York, Pa.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—On Sunday afternoon, March 11th, at three o'clock, Rev. Dr. Clerc held service for deaf-mutes in St. John's Church in this village, twelve of that class being present—all from York but four, who were from the country. The theme for his discourse was derived from the Scriptural account of Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem. The sermon was delivered in clear and forcible sign language, and was plainly understood by all the silent attendants.

It was interesting and instructive and fully appreciated by the deaf-mutes.—Dr. Clerc announced that he would preach a sermon for deaf-mutes at 3 r. m., every Sunday till the first of April. He is, to the great satisfaction of the deaf-mutes of York and vicinity, temporarily filling the vacancy caused by the removal of Rev. Mr. Stoddard to another parish. To the great regret of his silent Christian patrons, Dr. Clerc is to leave York the first of April, to be the rector of a parish in New Jersey. The following are the mutes who attended the service: Michael Barnitz, Wm. and Annie Bentzel, M. Lanius and wife, E. Bentzel and wife, Mrs. B. Lanius, Daniel Bentzel, Miss Lehi, Thaddeus Mundis and George E. Kohler. It is hoped that the deaf-mutes of Boston will be a larger attendance of deaf-mutes at the next service.

STUDENT.
SIDUS.
York, Pa., March 15, 1877.

Warning.

Always look sideways when you pass the corners of streets.

The Boston Herald of this morning has the following: "Nathan Morse, of Gloucester, a deaf-mute, 58 years old, was knocked down by a hack at the corner of Essex and Washington streets last night and had one of his knee pans broken."

JOB TURNER.
Worcester, Mass., March 22, 1877.

National Deaf-Mute College Notes.

From our own Correspondent.

NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE, } WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, '77. }

EDITOR DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL:—Prof. Fay delivered a very interesting lecture on Joan of Arc last week Friday. James M. Park, a graduate of the Class of '75, and Augustus B. Greener, a former student, came to Washington to see the inauguration of Hayes, and paid their Alma Mater a visit. Both are fortunate in their positions in life, being teachers in the Ohio Institution, with good salaries.

Now that the Easter holidays are near at hand, the members of the Ham and Herring Society are making grand preparations for their second annual camping out at the Great Falls of the Potowmack. Nearly two-thirds of the students are going on this expedition, weather permitting; and those who stay at home may expect to die of *eunui*. I shall give you a report on our return.

Inauguration Day was passed in a very quiet manner by the students. They went to the city and saw the parade, but took no part in it, nor in the torchlight procession. It is pretty well known that President and Mrs. Hayes have always taken a warm interest in the children of silence, as was witnessed by their kind reception of the pupils of the Ohio Institution just before they started for Washington. Two of the students made a call at the White House last week Saturday. When they told the new President that they were deaf-mutes, his face immediately kindled up with a kind smile, and he made the sign of deafness to them by putting his finger to one of his ears and shaking his head, as if to ask if they were really deaf. Then he led them to where his wife was standing, and she also smiled kindly and shook hands with the two students, who were the observed of all observers in the crowd of people that had come to see the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

The Kendall B. B. C. has held its regular semi-annual meeting, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, S. M. Freeman, of '78; Vice-President, W. A. Jackson, of '82; Treasurer, Frank W. Bigelow, of Vermont; Secretary, D. A. Simpson, of '78; Captain, W. Lacy Waters, of Connecticut. The club passed a vote requiring the players of the first nine to take gymnastic exercises for thirty minutes every morning before breakfast. A lazy player, who prefers his bed to the gymnasium, and violates this rule, is to be fined. Speaking of gymnastic exercises reminds me that a pair of parallel bars have been set up on the ground, and the students are practicing every day.

We went to Boston in the evening, and had an enjoyable prayer meeting. After which I was again invited by Mr. Allard to spend the night with him, and I accepted the invitation.

I had almost forgotten to say that I had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Amos Smith and Mr. Livingston at the service yesterday forenoon. Mrs. Smith had been confined to her house by indisposition since last December, and could not attend the deaf-mute services until yesterday when she was present at the hall for the first time. She said she had so far recovered as to be able to go out.

The other day a hungry Sophomore found a newly-laid egg on the road, and had it cooked for his dinner.

A Prep., who had heard Dr. Mary Walker, the Woman's Rights woman, described so often that he became very curious to see her, went to her usual haunts regularly every day to catch a sight of her, but it was not until recently that his persistence was rewarded with success. He met her on Penn. avenue, and followed her nearly all the way down the avenue. There was another student with him at the time, who tried in vain to draw him away, and was compelled to leave him and go home alone in order to be in time for supper. If you want to make that Prep. mad, just ask him "How is Dr. Mary Walker?" Dr. Mary Walker was walking along in her usual male attire, with a book under her arm. Almost everyone on the street stopped or turned to look at her; even the little boys followed her, calling her names and pelting her with pebbles, and anything else they could lay their hands on. More than once the valiant defender of Woman's Rights turned round angrily, and shaking her umbrella at the mischievous urchins, threatened to take one of the most cherished rights of the other sex and thrash them all. It seems that Dr. Mary Walker is not treated with respect by her own sex, for almost every woman that passed her looked only to laugh at her.

The friends of Mr. John Large will be pained to hear that he came to an untimely end last week. He worked in a store at Benning's Station, two or three miles from here, and from some unknown cause the store was set on fire, and he perished in the flames, with his father, who slept with him. There is some suspicion of foul play, although the coroner's jury could not find any evidence of murder. John Large used to be one of the best players of the old Keedard Club. He was a graduate of the Primary department.

I wish to correct a mistake in my last letter to the JOURNAL. In my description of Mr. Jackson's acting, the word "not" ought to be omitted. I did not put the word there, and I don't know how it came there unless it was through a slip of the pen.

STUDENT.
The Nephew of the late Mr. Backus.

BOSTON, MASS., March 17th, 77.

Dear MR. RIDER:—Please call your readers' attention to the following which was written by "Occasional" and appeared in your paper of the 1st of March:

"The New England Mission has, I understand, closed its doors for the past three Sundays, and tell us why if she can; name a more sensible man than Brother Tillinghast, and I will endeavor to have him resign the position which he took, not from choice or hope of any reward, but solely to help the mutes."

The deaf-mutes of Boston have not the slightest idea of desiring Mr. Tillinghast to help them. We have several more sensible men in Boston than he, who is not a Bostonian. The Mission decides to go on still in spite of the other society's threats.

He farther adds:

"He stands among us as a cautious, prudent manager, and understands human nature, and had it not been for his efforts with those of the trustees, seconded, as they have been, by Brother Holmes, that society would not be in existence to-day."

These words are very offensive to every Boston deaf-mute. As if we didn't know how to manage a society! Now you see we have two societies. The Mission is well managed by these Boston gentlemen. More than a year ago the Library Association went into bankruptcy while Mr. Tillinghast was a director. "Occasional" had better attend to his own business in Salem, and not look after Boston affairs.

Yours sincerely,
JOB TURNER.

Worcester, March 13th, 77.

JUSTICE.

Prof. Job Turner's Mission Work.

From our own Correspondent.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS., March 12, '77.

EDITOR DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL:—Truly do I feel thankful to God that yesterday I had a very pleasant service in John A. Andrew Hall, Boston, where I delivered a discourse on the well known golden rule—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Matt. 7:12. I desire to give your deaf-mute readers a few of the examples which I gave the audience.

We should stand fast by the golden sayings which we call mottoes. The Bible does not give us any unkind, vain or faltering words, but those of truth and love. Solomon says "a word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Prov. 25:11. The Bible is a storehouse of golden sayings which are to be found on almost every page. They are placed in the Scriptures to guide us in the right path. Whatever we desire men to do to us, let us study to do the same to them; not rendering evil for evil, but doing good for evil and overcoming evil with good. As Christ never returned evil for evil, so we should not do so. "Love thy neighbor as thyself," is a golden saying.

I would gladly give more, but space and time will not permit. At the close of the service, Mr. Alonzo Allard, a graduate of the American Institution, invited me to dine with him. He brought me here, and I enjoyed a good dinner with three deaf-mute ladies—Mrs. Allard, Miss Mary Currier of Lyndon, Vt., and Miss Lizzie Marter, of Somerville, all graduates of the American Institution. Mr. Allard is an industrious man. He has two daughters, one of whom is now at the same institution. His other daughter, named Helen C., is a pretty, little speaking girl, and can talk by signs.

I wish to say a word about Miss Marter. Her parents (now living in this city), were born in Germany, from which country they eloped to St. John, N. B., without the knowledge of their parents and other relatives. They were married and lived there some years. Then they came here to live. Miss Marter was born here, and could talk well until she was four years old, when she partially lost her hearing by scarlet fever. She is deaf in one ear. She was four years under instruction at Hartford. She can talk and understand the motions of the lips.

We went to Boston in the evening, and had an enjoyable prayer meeting. After which I was again invited by Mr. Allard to spend the night with him, and I accepted the invitation.

I had almost forgotten to say that I had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Amos Smith and Mr. Livingston at the service yesterday forenoon. Mrs. Smith had been confined to her house by indisposition since last December, and could not attend the deaf-mute services until yesterday when she was present at the hall for the first time. She said she had so far recovered as to be able to go out.

I have decided to make Worcester my headquarters. My friends will please write to me at that city. The object of my removal is to be engaged in the work of ameliorating the condition of those who do not enjoy the inestimable blessing of vocal speech in Worcester and Western Massachusetts.

I will keep you well posted in regard to my movements by means of cards. I cannot but feel convinced that it is God who has called me to his vineyard. Yours sincerely,

JOB TURNER.

Worcester, March 20, '77.

More about the New England Mission.

BOSTON, MASS., March 17th, 77.

Dear MR. RIDER:—Please call your

readers' attention to the following which was written by "Occasional" and appeared in your paper of the 1st of March:

"The New England Mission has, I understand, closed its doors for the past three Sundays, and tell us why if she can; name a more sensible man than Brother Tillinghast, and I will endeavor to have him resign the position which he took, not from choice or hope of any reward, but solely to help the mutes."

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He further adds:

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that society would not be in existence to-day."

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Now you see we have two societies.

The Mission is well managed by these

Boston gentlemen. More than a year ago

the Library Association went into bank-

Washington Correspondence.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1877.

A part of President Hayes' policy is to keep people in office as long as they do their work faithfully, and he will not further the success of the thousands of office seekers that are thronging about him, just because he was himself successful. He manifested his intentions in that regard very plainly a few days since when a man from one of the Western States waited upon him for the purpose of asking to be appointed to the Postmastership in his own town. He was armed with a finely worded petition, signed by a great number of his townsmen, which the President looked over, and at length asked the man if there were any complaints against the person now filling the office. "None that I know of," replied the man. "And when does his term of office expire?" "In two years." "O, well, you just bring me these papers in two years," says Mr. Hayes, passing them back to the disappointed applicant.

There is a perfect army of office seekers in Washington now, doomed, it seems, to return to their homes sadder if not wiser men, out of pocket and probably out of honor, many of them. The new Cabinet members are giving out word that during their administration of the affairs of the several Departments, there will be no removals of clerks or other employees except "for cause," and no promotions except "for merit." It will therefore be useless for the Departments to receive, or for persons to file papers for applications for clerical appointments or promotion on merely personal or political grounds. In addition this general notification it is stated that there are at present absolutely no vacancies of any kind to be filled. Postmaster-General Key has had an answer lithographed to the thousand-and-one applications for office which he is daily receiving through the mails, in which he says the application is filed and will be considered in the order in which it was received, whenever vacancies occur, and that there are now no vacant places whatever.

The Senate is still holding daily sessions but doing little or nothing, evidently only remaining for the purpose of confirming the doings of the President. It is now thought that the adjournment *sine die* will take place to-morrow or on Monday next, and it is understood that no business beyond the consideration of communications from the President will be transacted before the next session, the Southern question has been considerably agitated since the policy of the new President has become known, but at a Democratic caucus Thursday night, it was decided for the Senators to go home as soon as possible, leaving the President to work out the question of the South according to his own ideas of expediency. This goes, with many other indications, to show the kindly sentiments felt on all sides and by all parties towards the new administration.

A grand wedding took place in our city on Thursday evening; the bride being the daughter of Mr. Forney, editor of the Sunday Chronicle, and the bridegroom a wealthy Pennsylvania gentleman, Mr. W. H. Eby. The ceremony was performed in the first Presbyterian church which was profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens. The bride was dressed in white grosgrain silk trimmed with point lace and natural lilies-of-the-valley. She wore no ornament but flowers, and her bouquet was composed wholly of lilies-of-the-valley. Annie and Davis Fornay, sister of the bride, Miss Lida Miller, daughter of Justice Miller, and Miss Fannie Eby, sister of the groom, acted as bridesmaids. The sisters wore white silk trimmed with daisies, Miss Miller white tulle and flowers, and Miss Eby white silk and pink roses. The bride's mother wore silk trimmed with point lace, and the groom's mother was nicely arrayed in black velvet. The bonnet holder of the bride was of solid silver lined with gold, and the bridal presents were numerous and beautiful, comprising a great variety of silver-ware, house ornaments, pictures, jewelry, etc.

M. M. W.

The Astors have ordered a third reduction of rent of ten per cent., making thirty per cent. in two years.

Teachers' Examinations.

Teachers' examinations will be held in the third commissioner district, Oswego county, as follows:

At the Academy, Pulaski, Saturday, March 31; school house, Sandy Creek, April 2; school house, Orwell, Tuesday, April 3; school house, Sand Bank, Wednesday, April 4; school house, Williamson, Thursday, April 5; school house, Redfield, Friday, April 6; school house No. 7, Mexico, Monday, April 9. Teachers are requested to bring a copy of some fifth reader, paper, pencil and eraser. Again I urge the necessity of being prompt. Let all be ready to commence their work at 9 o'clock A. M.

J. W. LADD, School Com'r.

March 10, 1877.

C. A. Gillett of this place is attending the Normal School at Oswego.

Walter Brown came home last week on a visit to his parents in this village.

Mrs. Judge Whitney, of Oswego, was in town visiting friends, on Monday.

Will Stone returned to New York Saturday, to take a spring course at Bellevue College.

Alanson Duell has purchased the farm occupied by Joseph N. Whitney, for \$1,490.

G. W. Baker, who has been confined to his house by sickness, is again able to be upon our streets.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Henry Penfield, who for some days has been dangerously ill, is now improving.

Last Thursday the young friends of Ralph Thomas gathered at his home, and spent an enjoyable afternoon in honor of his fourth birthday.

Rev. J. H. McGahan having to preach an ordination sermon at Bridgewater, will be unable to fill his appointments in this town this week.

The Baptist Church, Oneida, retains Rev. G. R. Pierce another year. Mr. Pierce was formerly pastor of the Baptist church in this place.

The Syracuse Standard says:—Over eight hundred persons have professed conversion under Mr. Hammond's preaching and signed the covenant.

Mr. Frank Rickard, of Mexico, has established himself in the Ludington Block for the purpose of nickel plating knives and forks.—*Parish Mirror*.

Mr. F. Washburn gave us some fine apples the other day, which were nearly as fresh and sound as when picked from the tree. Such presents are appreciated.

Earl Taylor and family arrived from the West last Friday, where they have been living for the past two years. They are looking well, and we are glad to see them back again.

On Tuesday evening about thirty persons from this village made Mr. and Mrs. Ansel Cook a visit. We need hardly say that the visitors met with a cordial reception and were well entertained.

Mr. N. B. Everts, of Webster City, Iowa, and formerly of this place, gave us a call yesterday. His many friends here are glad to see him. He looks well and is much pleased with his western home.

Mrs. A. Beebe, of Michigan (sister of Levi and Solomon Mathews) was here on a visit last week, accompanied by her son. Though about seventy-five years of age, she endured the journey well and much enjoyed her visit.

Among the names published in the Naturalists' Directory, of Salem, Mass., are the following from this vicinity: A. Davis, Taxidermist. E. B. Bartlett, Meteorologist. W. H. Ballou, Ornithologist and Oologist.

At no time since the work began have the conversions averaged greater than this week. The spirit has permeated the surrounding country, and all Pennellville, Hinmanville, Lyndsay and Clark seem flocking hither to secure salvation.—*Phoenix Register*.

The other day W. H. Hunter showed us a pair of alligator boots belonging to L. G. Ballard. The workmanship is very fine, but we should expect no other from Mr. Hunter. Tom Pepper is also making some of the same kind for L. Stevens and his sons, and of course they will show good workmanship.

Mr. George Stone's family has been sorely afflicted. In addition to his own sickness, and that of his wife, his little boy, Harry, fell down the cellar stairs last week, hurting him quite seriously. Mrs. Lyons was also taken sick while caring for the family, but we are glad to learn that all of them are improving now.

PARISH.

Our schools closed last Friday. Vacation will be short.

Several conversations during the present revitilization.

Our nom de plume, "Odd," is assumed by others. In one of our county papers recently, we observed an article from this town, signed "Odd," giving an account of a dance. We do not attend dances nor write about them.

Our tradesmen do the larger part of the swing, and the farmers are generally the victims, and by such means are made the unwilling supporters of a lot of law officers. In the end the farmers will be the gainers and the tradesmen the losers. For the farmers will then set their true position, which will be co-operation and combination among themselves. This idea is growing and it is from the fact that tradesmen do not try to rid the country of so many middlemen.

M. M. W.

Parish, March 17, 1877.

The Arrival of the Birds.

MR. EDITOR:—I have prepared the following in relation to the arrival of the various migratory birds in Palermo, in this county, last year. It may be interesting to compare it with the dates of their arrival this year:

Robin, March 6; Blue Bird, March 8; Meadow Lark, March 8; Red-winged Blackbird, April 1; Wild Geese, April 3; school house, Sand Bank, Wednesday, April 4; School house, Williamson, Thursday, April 5; school house, Redfield, Friday, April 6; school house No. 7, Mexico, Monday, April 9.

Teachers are requested to bring a copy of some fifth reader, paper, pencil and eraser. Again I urge the necessity of being prompt. Let all be ready to commence their work at 9 o'clock A. M.

E. B. B.

Palermo, N. Y., March 19, 1877.

T. G. WHEELER,

Mexico, N. Y.

19-ff

Unparalleled Brutality.

SAND BANK, March 13.—About five miles south-west from this village, on the borders of Williamson, the locality familiarly known as "Happy Valley," was yesterday, the 12th inst., the scene of a terrible tragedy. The facts as I have been able to learn them from a visit to-day at the scene of the tragedy are as follows:

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

It appears that James Lomas or Loons, an un-married man, aged about thirty years, has been living with his brother George, with whom and his wife, James has had frequent quarrels. On Sunday last George's wife asked James if he could go to his father's and live. Yesterday (Monday) morning he said he would, his brother having gone to Pulaski as a witness at court. Ains. Lomas helped him to get his things together, and he took part of them up to his father's distance of about eighty rods, and about 11 o'clock he returned for the rest. Upon entering the house where Mrs. Lomas and her daughter, aged about fifteen years, were, he stepped upon a chair, took down a gun, aimed it at Mrs. Lomas and pulled the trigger. The cap exploded, but failed to ignite the powder. Mrs. Lomas took hold of the gun. He then clenched a barb spool which was among his things, and attempted to strike with that. The girl seized this, and by her efforts and her mother's they succeeded in getting it away from him, and ran out of the door to a neighbor's.

KILLING AND MUTILATING CATTLE.

James stayed in the house about half an hour and then was seen to go to the barn with the gun, an axe, and the spud. In this barn was one cow and a pair of oxen. It was soon discovered that he had literally cut the cow nearly twice in two by severing her backbone in two places with the axe, cutting nearly down her sides. He had also hacked the hips and sides of the oxen with the axe, and they were bleeding profusely. The cow was dead when found, but the oxen were alive and to-day it appears that with good care they may live.

SUICIDE BY STRYCHINE.

Upon the neighbors entering the barn he fled, but was seen and spoken to by his mother at his father's barn in the afternoon, and again he disappeared, and at half-past four o'clock he was found in his father's barn, in the agonies of death, and died at five o'clock.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

This morning the coroner, Dr. H. W. Caldwell, of Pulaski, was notified, and arrived about 9 o'clock, accompanied by Dr. F. S. Low, Dr. J. Gardner, from Williamson, was also present. After empanelling the jury, the body was examined by Dr. Low and Gardner, after which the coroner and jury repaired to the school-house, where a rigid examination into the particulars of the horrible affair was instituted by the coroner, by examining the physicians, the father, mother and brothers of the deceased, and other members of the family, which revealed the above facts, and also that two empty bottles labelled "strychnine" were found upon or near the body of the deceased; also, before leaving his brother's house, he destroyed a sewing machine by breaking the parts with a club or other instrument.

TERMINUS OF THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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